

ROLL OF HONOR SENT FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT

Washington, Oct. 10.—Casualty lists furnished by the commanding general of the American army and made public today contain 822 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 182; missing in action, 61; wounded severely, 270; died from wounds, 124; died from accident and other causes, 10; died of disease, 58; died from aeroplane accident, 3; wounded slightly, 2; prisoners, 12.

Among those killed in action in 1876 total is John F. Morrissey of 1876 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport. Connecticut names included are:

Killed in Action.
John F. Morrissey, 1876 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport.
Thomas J. Horan, Waterbury.
Alme Taylor, Norwich.
Wounded Severely.
Lorance Frasca, Waterbury.
Charles Ganyo, Greenwich.
Arthur Ransom, Putnam.
Henry Danilowski, Waterbury.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 672 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 137; missing in action, 28; wounded severely, 257; died from wounds, 116; died from accident and other causes, 44; died of disease, 107; died from aeroplane accident, 2. Connecticut names included are:

Died from Wounds.
George H. Woods, Danbury.
Wounded Severely.
Roy MacGrath, Hartford.
Frank Loret, Stamford.
Charles K. Stahler, New London.
George Benedict Dunnigan, Allington.

Washington, October 14.—Casualty lists furnished by the commanding general of the American army and made public up to date contain 1,445 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 372; missing in action, 79; wounded severely, 554; died from wounds, 146; died from accident and other causes, 13; died of disease, 151; died from aeroplane accident, 1; wounded, degree undetermined, 121; wounded slightly, 8.

Connecticut names included are:

Killed in Action.
Valentine Volpe, Terryville.
JAMES A. PRZEKOP, 562 Hallett Street, Bridgeport.
Died of Disease.
Thomas Wester, Hartford.
Wounded Severely.
LOUIS J. HILLIS, 392 Bowditch Avenue, Bridgeport.
Charles E. Betz, North Westchester.
Louis Ruscio, Waterbury.
Robert C. Weingarten, South Norwalk.

Missing in Action.
Edward J. Fitzgerald, Winsted.
Patrick Coyne, Stamford.
Nicholas B. Secor, Springdale.
Nelson D. Smalley, Hartford.
Preston E. Chase, New Haven.
John V. Broder, New Haven.
TOMMASO SAGLIANO, 227 Grand Street, Bridgeport.

Wounded in Action.
ALBERT COTI, Derby.
ANTONIO GIANNETTI, 285 Grand Street, Bridgeport.
John J. Oakley, Hartford.
Died from Wounds.
John W. Doran, Meriden.

Washington, October 15.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 995 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 94; missing in action, 98; wounded severely, 369; died from wounds, 49; died of disease, 68; died from accident and other causes, 8; wounded, degree undetermined, 272; wounded slightly, 37.

Connecticut names included are:

Wounded Severely.
Harry Sigal Field, 1224 State street, Bridgeport.
Walter Kerr Rainford, Ridgefield.
Francis M. Bayers, New Haven.
Tony Sibellino, Waterbury.
Arthur J. Tessier, Groton.
Mike Banavick, Waterbury.
Joseph Kraywa, Jewett City.
John Alfred Ericson, Waterbury.
Slightly Wounded.
Jerry Dillig, New Haven.

Missing in Action.
Edward J. Nolan, Waterbury.
Andrew M. Wetmore, South Norwalk.

Wounded, Degree Undetermined.
Harold A. Lewis, Ansonia.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 837 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 110; missing in action, 69; wounded severely, 554; died from wounds, 62; died from accident and other causes, 5; died of disease, 52; wounded, degree undetermined, 173; wounded slightly, 1; died from aeroplane accident, 1.

Connecticut names included are:

Wounded Severely.
Frank Williams Jacobs, Torrington.
William Shea, 604 Jane street, Bridgeport.
Radcliffe W. Bristol, Meriden.
Francis C. Bailey, Groton.
John A. Engle, Suffield.
Samuel D. Sherman, New Haven.
Charles L. Fulton, Waterbury.
Wounded (Degree Undetermined).
Earl O. Yeomans, New Haven.
John H. Bowers, New Haven.
Howard O. Bristol, New Britain.
Warren B. Mitchell, Washington.
George H. Muniz, Meriden.
Raymond E. Smith, Talcoville.
Louis Gruber, Norwalk.

Missing in Action.
Koland C. Alling, Winsted.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 429 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 75; missing in action, 15; wounded severely, 135; died of disease, 39; died from accident and other causes, 3; wounded (degree undetermined), 147; prisoners, 10; died of wounds, 11.

One Bridgeport name, Joseph Zachar, of 161 Hallam street, is among the severely wounded in the casualty lists today. Connecticut names included in lists are:

Killed in Action.
George A. Dawson, Norwich.
Wounded Severely.
JOSEPH ZACHAR, 161 Hallam street, Bridgeport.
Nancy L. Devine, Waterbury.
Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

RUSSELL MAKES TWO IMPORTANT FUEL RULINGS

One Effects Display Lighting and Other Affects Use of Coal.

Hartford, Oct. 14.—Two important fuel conservation rulings have been made public by Thomas W. Russell, federal fuel administrator for Connecticut. The first affects display lighting, and the second has to do with the use of coal in club houses.

Bulletin No. 35 is as follows: "We have advised from the Fuel Administration in Washington that no exception is to be made in the lightless night ruling for the Liberty Loan drive. Coal is needed just as badly as money to back up the boys and furnish the necessary shells and munitions. Hence, Mr. Garfield has ruled that the lightless night matter shall not be extended or modified in any form."

"Also, please note that, whereas ruling has been made that lights on street gasoline service stations were considered display lighting and could be used only when the tank was in actual use, experience has shown that these lights are usually necessary for safety in entrance to the tank or building, hence ruling is hereby made that such lights are allowable on the ground of safety."

Bulletin No. 91 is a ruling on the use of coal in kitchen ranges for cooking purposes by clubhouses which are to be heated by wood. This bulletin follows:

"Please note that, should any private club desire to heat their buildings, or some portion thereof as they might desire to keep open, by the use of wood exclusively for fuel, and providing that wood so used did not require transportation by rail, such club may make application to this office for permission to use, between December 1, 1918 and April 1, 1919, not upwards of twelve tons of coal in the kitchen range for cooking purposes."

STEAM PLANT INSPECTIONS SAVES COAL

Hartford, Oct. 17.—The administrative engineer department of the Federal Fuel Administration in this state has, up to October 5, inspected and rated 78 steam plants, which have used 2,729,800 tons of coal per year. This is about half the number of plants that will eventually be rated, and 295 of them report that by improving firing methods, eliminating waste and installing new equipment, a saving of 303,000 tons of coal per year will be effected.

As Connecticut's allotment to be saved by the Fuel Administration is 350,000 tons, it is believed that the state will go far "over the top" on this coal saving measure. The saving amounts to from 15 to 20 per cent, and if this percentage is carried out by the manufacturing plants throughout the country, it means, according to fuel officials, a saving of from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons of coal. This is enough, it is said, to supply all plants during the coming winter.

PORTO RICO ASKS U. S. FOR HELP

New York, Oct. 17.—With more than 100 persons dead and thousands without shelter, food or clothing as a result of the quake which shook the entire island last Friday, the government of Porto Rico has appealed to Congress and to the American Red Cross for assistance in a cablegram received here and forwarded to Washington.

Property damage in three cities and numerous towns, along the west coast, aggregates \$4,000,000, said the cable, which was sent by Antonio Barcelo, President of the Porto Rican Senate, to Cordova Davila, resident commissioner in this country. Mr. Davila is about to sail for home with the body of his wife, a victim of influenza.

Earthquake Has Heavy Death Toll

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 13.—With all the bodies not yet recovered, it is possible that one hundred or more persons lost their lives at Mayaguez, a seaport coast of Porto Rico, in last Friday's earthquake. Many of the inhabitants are homeless and others are afraid to enter their homes to sleep at night. One hundred additional policemen were sent to Mayaguez this morning to help guard the ruins and uncover the wreckage in search for bodies. The Red Cross is sending surgical supplies and food. There are more than 200 surgical cases and all the normal hospital accommodations are in ruins. Governor Yager has gone to the scene of the devastation.

LANDERS ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

New Britain, Conn., Oct. 16.—George M. Landers yesterday accepted the Democratic nomination for state senator from the Sixth District. He was chosen last night while absent from the caucus. Delegates to the caucus having learned of President Wilson's reply to the German note, adopted resolutions endorsing his action and pledging anew their confidence in him as the country's leader.

TOTAL FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The New England district today reported new sales yesterday of \$32,048,000, making its grand total \$328,671,000. Honor flags have been won by 550 communities.

REGULATIONS TO CONTROL XMAS PRESENTS URGED

Council of Defense Says Only Essential Gifts Should Be Bought.

Hartford, Oct. 14.—So that Christmas this year may be observed by the Connecticut public in a manner that will permit business in such degree as will not endanger the wartime interests of the nation, the Connecticut State Council of Defense urges certain regulations concerning Christmas buying.

At the suggestion of the commercial economy division of its committee on commercial relations, the State Council will seek in the campaign to convert Christmas giving this year to essential articles and government securities, and to spread the idea embodied in the slogan "Make this a win the war Christmas." There will be an effort to secure the early mailing and shipping of Christmas parcels, and the policy of personally delivering all Christmas gifts possible will be encouraged. This will help eliminate within the city limits, store deliveries and special messenger deliveries. It will also be urged that as far as possible Christmas gifts mailed or sent by express be of such a nature that they can be shipped in small parcels.

The recommendations are similar in substance to those recently promulgated by the Council of National Defense following a conference with retail interests. The Council of National Defense, however, further recommends, as result of this conference, that working forces be not increased by reason of holiday business over the average force employed by retailers throughout the year, and that retailers refrain from increasing the normal working hours of their force during the Christmas season. In carrying out the latter two recommendations the Connecticut State Council of Defense will act as the agent of the Council of National Defense.

The resolutions adopted by the Council of National Defense authorize limited Christmas buying by both the retailers and the public early, moderate and common sense purchasing is emphasized. In the conference with the Council of National Defense the limitations on help and hours, to use their utmost efforts to confine the retail interests agreed also to young children, to useful articles and to spread the period for holiday purchases over the months of October, November and December. In order to relieve the transportation facilities of the country from injurious congestion in the latter half of December, the retail interests agreed also to operate further in the campaign heretofore and now being carried on under the auspices of the War Industries Board at Washington to restrict deliveries and to induce their customers to carry their own packages whenever possible. The retail interests further agreed to make weekly announcements to the above substantial effect in their advertisements.

The Council of National Defense has asked all State Councils of Defense to point out to merchants within their jurisdiction the obligation which the retail interests thus assumed.

GERMAN PAPERS PAVING WAY FOR TURKEY'S ACTION

Amsterdam, Wednesday, Oct. 16.—German newspapers are preparing the public for an announcement of Turkey's withdrawal from the war. On Tuesday the Frankfort Gazette printed a despatch from Constantinople to the effect that far-reaching events were impending there.

The despatch said that in the vinyet of Smyrna, a representative of American and British business interests have maintained throughout the war cordial relations with the government, Rahme Bey, "the uncrowned king of Smyrna," with whom Constantinople never has dared to interfere. The newspaper says that, despite the rupture of diplomatic relations "many bridges still led from Constantinople to Washington."

Robert College, and the Girls' College on the Bosphorus, as well as the American University at Beirut and other educational institutions, were permitted to continue work during the war. They were supplied with food from Bulgaria, as many students in these institutions came from Bulgarian families of the upper classes.

It was these channels, according to the newspaper correspondents, that first overtures were made to Washington looking to the withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war.

SIXTEEN DEATHS IN PITTSFIELD

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 17.—Sixteen deaths from influenza or pneumonia during the past 24 hours ending at 1 p. m. today have made the total number of deaths for October 217. There have been over 1,700 cases of the disease reported. Fred J. Curtin, superintendent of Flintstone Farm in Dalton, one of the leading live stock specialists in New England, died of the disease today. James A. Burke, a local saloonkeeper, was fined \$100 in court today for keeping saloon open contrary to health board orders.

LANSING SAYS HUN IS BENDING

Washington, Oct. 17.—"Germany is bending. More pressure and she will break," says Secretary Lansing, in a statement today warning the nation that the war is not over and that the Fourth Liberty Loan must be a success at a time when every dollar as well as every man and every gun counts more than ever before.

CHOCOLATE BARS FOR U. S. SOLDIERS

London, Oct. 17.—Chocolate bars containing three other highly nutritious foods—wheat, nuts and raisins—the first consignment of an order for 1,100,000 similar cakes for the use of the American Red Cross in England, have just arrived here from an American factory. The confection will be distributed gratis to the soldiers.

12 NEW RULES FOR SAVING FOOD FOR SAVING FOOD

All Public Eating Places Come Under More Drastic Regulations, Beginning Oct. 21.

Washington, Oct. 14.—All public eating places are to be placed under strict regulation by the Food Administration on Oct. 21 in a campaign to eliminate waste and save foodstuffs. The restrictions will be voluntary, but any evasion will result in compulsory enforcement of the 12 rules announced.

The new rules are more stringent than any heretofore announced and cover the serving of practically all essential foodstuffs. As approximately 9,000,000 persons take their meals in public eating places, it is believed that the saving will be large.

Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator, said today, will carry into effect the recent announcement of the Food Administration that, in fulfilling the American promise to the Allies to send them 17,500,000 tons of food this year, the public eating places would be called upon to "undertake in many particular a more strict program than last year."

Here are the 12 rules:

1. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent. of wheat flour substitutes, nor shall it serve or permit, to be served, more than two loaves of this bread, known as Victory bread, or if no Victory bread is served, more than four ounces of other breads, (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.) Sandwiches or bread served on boarding camps and rye bread containing 50 per cent. or more of pure rye flour are excepted.

2. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

3. No public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

4. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry, and any by-products thereof.

5. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

6. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of Cheddar, commonly called American cheese.

7. No public eating place shall use or permit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating place serve or permit to be served unless the guest so requests, and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

8. No public eating place shall use or permit to be served an amount of sugar in excess of two pounds for every 100 meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal Food Administration to hotels holding bakery licenses. No sugar allotted for this special baking purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

9. No public eating place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned, and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

10. No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it cannot be used for human consumption.

11. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream or cream de luxe; and in any event no cream containing over 20 per cent. of butter fat shall be served.

WANT MEN TO TRAIN FOR THE ELECTRIC SERVICE

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 17.—An appeal for men to train for various branches of the electrical communication service of the army was issued today by H. V. Bosell, supervisor of all communication schools of the students' Army Training Corps. He pointed out that draft registrants have until Oct. 21 to be voluntarily inducted into these schools of the S. A. T. C. where they can qualify as officer candidates in three months. The Signal Corps, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Engineers all need men of this type of training.

Advanced training in electrical communication is provided in the S. A. T. C. at Yale University, twelve colleges in the country have schools for radio electricians and ten colleges have sections for training telephone electricians. Men inducted into this branch of the S. A. T. C. receive army pay, uniforms and mess from the government as in other sections of the corps.

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Each bar is enclosed in a wrapper decorated with the American flag and the Red Cross emblem. A small card inside says the package is a well balanced emergency ration, equal in food value to any one of the following: Two lamb chops, two eggs, two plates of clam chowder, one big glass of milk, two baked potatoes, three apples, two ordinary cups of custard, or two helpings of beans."

German coal is selling for \$26.18 a ton in Holland.

U. S. IS LOOKING FOR FOODSTUFFS IN MARK PLACES

Must Import to Make Up Raid Caused By Exports.

The United States is ransacking the world for foreign foods to take the place of the void caused by the response to the demands of our Allies for our wheat, corn, meats, fish, butter, cheese and milk which we are sending to them in great quantities. Our exportations of fresh beef in the fiscal year 1918 were \$70,000,000 pounds against 6,000,000 pounds against the war of corn, 41,000,000 bushels against 9,000,000 in 1914; of canned salmon 111,000,000 pounds against 88,000,000 in 1914; of cheese 44,000,000 pounds in 1918 against 2,500,000 in 1914; of condensed milk 53,000,000 pounds against 16,000,000 in 1914; of sugar 574,000,000 pounds against 51,000,000 in 1914, and vegetables \$37,000,000 value against \$6,000,000 in 1914.

As a consequence of this outflow of the foodstuffs of which our own people were in the past accustomed to utilize a large share at home, sundry food articles are being brought in increased quantities from all quarters of the world, from the reindeer herds and whaling seas of the far north to the coconut groves of the tropics and from the soy bean plantations of Manchuria to the cassava plantations of South America.

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows remarkable increases in importation of many food articles produced in other parts of the world. Tapioca, for example, produced from the root of the cassava plant grown in Latin America, Africa and the tropical Orient has amounted in the imports of 1915 to \$5,500,000 as against \$1,500,000 in 1914; eggs, dried, frozen, etc., imported chiefly from China amounted in 1915 to 14,500,000 pounds against 2,500,000 in 1914; rice coming chiefly from Japan amounted to 455,000,000 pounds in 1915 against 270,000,000 in 1914; of cod fish, which we imported chiefly from our neighbors at the immediate north, the quantity brought in in 1915 was 94,000,000 pounds against 40,000,000 in 1914; of crab meat, brought chiefly from Japan, nearly 5,000,000 pounds against one-half of that quantity four years ago.

Especially striking in the increase is that of vegetable oils used for food, or the vegetable growths from which they are obtained. Coconut oil, for example, which is largely turned into butter on arriving in the United States, amounted to 337,000,000 pounds in 1915 against 131,000,000 in 1914; of coconut oil, which we imported chiefly from our neighbors at the immediate north, the quantity brought in in 1915 was 94,000,000 pounds against 40,000,000 in 1914; of crab meat, brought chiefly from Japan, nearly 5,000,000 pounds against one-half of that quantity four years ago.

Nothing seems to have been neglected in the search of the world for available food material. Beans, imported in 1915 aggregated over 4,000,000 bushels against a little over 1,000,000 in 1914; of peanuts 76,000,000 pounds in 1915 against 13,000,000 in 1914. Soy bean oil, of which certain grades are available for food, though largely used in the industrial amounts to 337,000,000 pounds in 1915 imports against 16,000,000 in 1914. Of cacao, or cocoa, the importation of 1915 was 400,000,000 pounds against 176,000,000 in 1914.

This search for new food supplies, or for additions to the supply formerly received, extends to every part of the world. Reindeer steaks from the herds of Alaska are sold in the markets of the Pacific coast. Whale meat, introduced experimentally thus far is available in the northern part of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also at the far South, and is now much used as a food supply in Japan. The coconut oil and the copra from which it is made come chiefly from the Philippines and other Pacific islands, also the tropical coasts of Australia and South America.

The tapioca produced from the cassava plant grown in Latin America, Africa and the Orient comes to us chiefly from the Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, and a limited quantity from England, which doubtless obtained it from her tropical possessions, also in smaller quantities from China, Japan, Hongkong and British West Indies. The beans imported come chiefly from Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Canada, Cuba, China, Japan and India, those from China and Japan being presumably the most desirable.

The "bean" for which the demand both in the United States and elsewhere has greatly increased in recent years. The honey imported comes chiefly from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico and Chile.

SOLDIERS "CLEAN HOUSE"

Paris, Oct. 17.—American soldiers billeted in a French village behind the firing lines recently surprised and won the gratitude of the women of that village by giving it a regular house cleaning last June. Telling of the incident in a Red Cross hospital, an American soldier said:

"The women and girls were in the fields cultivating. At night they were too tired to do housework, yet the whole village needed it. One day when they were all in the fields we boys turned to and cleaned up that burg."

We washed every window in the place and swept and scrubbed everything that would stand it. When the women came that night they were so pleased they cried. After that they couldn't do enough for us and were proud when we would let them have a shirt to wash."

TO USE NO MORE RICE IN BREWING DRINKS

Tokio, Oct. 17.—The Japan Temperance Society demands that no more rice be used in the brewing of drinks during the continuance of the war. This the society asserts, would help to prevent further riots over the price of rice, would save 18,000,000 bushels of rice every year and decrease the drinking of intoxicants.

BLACK FINDS MARRIED WOMEN WILLING AIDS

Matrons Offer Much Help When Call for Influenza Nurses Issues.

Hartford, Oct. 17.—At the request of Dr. John T. Black, State Commissioner of Health, the woman's committee of the Connecticut State Council of Defense recently instituted a campaign to secure nurses needed in the fight against Spanish influenza, and now reports good results in getting married women into service in their own towns. In a few cases, however, could women be spared for work elsewhere.

Using the census of nurses compiled early last year, the woman committee listed all trained and experienced nurses living in twenty-two of the larger towns of the state, making a separate list for each town. These lists were sent to the chairmen of the woman's committees of the towns concerned. The latter were Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Norwich, Putnam, Stamford, Torrington, Ansonia, Berlin, Stamford, Bristol, Danbury, Darien, Derby, Greenwich, Meriden, Middletown, Naugatuck, New Britain and New London.

With each list went a letter requesting each woman's committee chairman to organize an emergency committee.

The letter urged to check the nurses listed to find out what each nurse was doing, and if she was not working, to urge her into service. Any nurse available for out of town service was to be asked to report to Dr. Black, so that she might be placed by him in one of the emergency hospitals or in some other place particularly needing her services.

AMERICA FACING SHORTEST RATIONS IN ITS HISTORY

Ten Million More Mouths to Feed When Germans Quit Occupied Territory.

Washington, Oct. 17.—America is facing the shortest rations in her history. The demands of the world on her for food are increasing daily and her allies are pledged to her Allies and to neutral countries to feed them.

With the full territory of France and Belgium back under Allied flags, and the Germans hurled behind the Rhine entrenchments, 10,000,000 more people become dependent on this country for food.

Should peace come, where America is now feeding upwards of 40,000,000 of people in her duty to the Allies, the burden of nearly 180,000,000 people will fall upon her in her duty to the world; these, in addition to her care of her own people at home and her soldiers abroad.

The Food Administration knows all of this and is seeking solution of the problem.

But when the Germans are driven behind the line, and the 10,000,000 of people behind the German lines are again reunited to their countries, America's burdens will be increased almost 25 per cent, which would increase the export food program to over 22,000,000 or approximately twice the exports of foods last year.

And, with peace, 180,000,000 to feed, or about five times the number cared for last year.

Armenia, Serbia, Rumania, the neutrals, Italy, France, Belgium, England and perhaps a great part of European Russia must be fed. Not until her first crop comes in can Europe do much to feed herself and for many crops after that the yield will be small.

DON'T WASTE GASOLINE; STOP THE ENGINE

Hartford, Oct. 17.—An urgent appeal to the public not to waste gasoline by leaving motors running, after stopping their cars, was issued today by Thomas W. Russell, United States Fuel Administrator for Connecticut.

Mr. Russell said that investigation showed that thousands of gallons of gasoline were being wasted in this manner, and he quoted a letter from C. S. DeForest, a Stamford business man, who reported that his Ford delivery car with a careless driver used about 40 gallons a week, but with a thoughtful driver, who shut off his engine, now averages less than 35 gallons per week, though the number of deliveries has increased.

"In every city and town in Connecticut both pleasure cars and commercial trucks are seen standing still with motors running, while the drivers are making calls or delivering goods," said Mr. Russell. "These men neglect to shut off their engines through carelessness or because they are too lazy to crank the cars. Though they may not know it, they are doing injury to their country at a time of national crisis, because they are helping to defeat the government's aim of conserving gasoline for use in conducting the war abroad. Not only should public opinion discourage this practice, but the owners of cars should see to it that they and their employees shut off the engine when ever the car is stopped, because this means an actual economy of no small importance."

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Tokio, Oct. 17.—The Japan Temperance Society demands that no more rice be used in the brewing of drinks during the continuance of the war. This the society asserts, would help to prevent further riots over the price of rice, would save 18,000,000 bushels of rice every year and decrease the drinking of intoxicants.

Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board announced the formation of an inter-Allied pool for the purchase of every commodity needed for the civilian purposes as well as the armies of the Allies.

CENSORSHIP BAN REMOVED

Washington, Oct. 17.—The voluntary censorship ban upon information of shipping movements on the Pacific coast was withdrawn today with